

projects well beyond the line of anterior margin of frons; lower margin of cheek with a few strong bristles in a single series and some short weak hairs, the series of strong bristles widely interrupted below parafacial; third antennal joint broad, about twice as long as second, arista almost bare, second joint longer than thick, third swollen at base. Presutural acrostichals 2-rowed, one pair strong, prealar bristle long; sternopleurals 2:2, the lower anterior one weak. Abdominal tergites with strong bristles on posterior margins; sternites 3 to 5 each with strong bristles on lateral margins, basal sternite bare. genitalia with two slender processes at apex. Fore tibia with a strong median posterior bristle, basal joint of fore tarsus nearly as long as the other four combined, third, fourth, and fifth joints broadened, third twice as long as fourth, the latter one-third as long as fifth, which is about three times as long as broad, mid legs lacking, hind femur with about 8 bristles on apical three-fifths of antero-ventral surface, and 1 bristle near base on postero-ventral; hind tibia with 3 short antero-ventral, 3 moderately long and 4 short antero-dorsal, and 3 long and 5 or 6 short postero-dorsal bristles. Costal thorn short; veins 3 and 4 subparallel apically, last section of the latter not much longer than the preceding section.

Length 7 mm.

Type.—Godbout, Quebec, Canada, July 25, 1918, (E. M. Walker).

This species resembles the female of *latipennis* Zetterstedt, in having the apical fore tarsal joint dilated, but *latipennis* has the fourth joint much longer, distinctly longer than wide, the hind femur with 2 or 3 bristles on apical fourth of antero-ventral surface, and the hind tibia with 3 long bristles on the postero-dorsal surface, the short bristles being absent.

Type in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.

#### NOTES ON PLATYDEMA ELLIPTICUM FAB., AND ITS FUNGUS HOST.

BY HARRY B. WEISS, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

During the middle of September, larvæ and pupæ of this species were quite abundant in the fungus *Polyporus gilvus* at Union, N.J. Many of the larvæ were full grown at this time, and adults had just started to emerge. Larval burrows were found throughout the fungus, but most of the pupal cells were located in the base of the fungus close to the bark of the tree. *Polyporus gilvus* is a woody fungus which is extremely common in Eastern Canada and Northern United States, occurring on dead deciduous wood.

Full grown larva.—Length 12 mm. Greatest width 1.7 mm. Elongate, subcylindrical, somewhat hard, whitish or with dark contents of alimentary tract showing. Head and anterior portion of first thoracic segment dark, reddish brown. Faint to dark transverse chitinized areas on dorsal surface of each segment. Head with a fine, white, U-shaped line which connects with a fine, median, dorsal line extending to first abdominal segment. Head bears a few punctures within the U-shaped line and many without. Head and body sparsely hairy. Legs bearing several spine-like hairs. Last abdominal segment bearing a row of five minute spines on its posterior edge, the middle spine being the largest.

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